

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.
April 2, 1917.—Last twenty-four hours: Rainfall, .20.
Temperature, Min. 66; Max. 78. Weather, pt. cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS
Cents Dollars
96° Centrals N. Y. per lb. per ton
Price, Hawaiian basis 5.83 \$110.60
Last previous quotation..... 5.705 \$114.10

VOL. X, NO. 27

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4622

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR WAR HAWAIIANS VICTIMS OF PIRATES

FIRST ISLANDERS KILLED IN WAR WITH GERMANS PART OF AZTEC'S CREW

Eleven American Bluejackets, Members of the Guard On Board Vessel, Are Reported Missing and Are Believed To Have Been Drowned When the Torpedo Sent the Ship To Her Doom Last Sunday Night

NO MERCY SHOWN BY FOES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, April 3—Five Hawaiians, were among the sixteen Americans believed to have been drowned when the American armed steamer Aztec, Captain Walter O'Brien, was sunk by a German submarine without warning off the coast of France last Sunday night. Among the other Americans feared for are some of the bluejackets of the naval guard, which Uncle Sam had placed upon the steamer when she left New York for Brest, last month.

These are the first American naval sailors to fall victim to the Prussian pirates, and their murder without warning and without a chance to escape from the fate the sea-sneak had in store for them, is held to add yet another to the outrages which Germany has been guilty of since the first violation of her pledge to the United States, by beginning unrestricted submarine warfare.

The names of the Hawaiians believed to have been drowned are: Julian R. Macomber, Honolulu. Charles Pinapolo, Honolulu. Ekila Kaoki, Hawaii. Tato Davis, Hawaii. H. K. Price, Hawaii.

The naval guard was in command of Lieut. William Fuller Gresham. With twelve men he was assigned to the second of the life boats that left the steamer after she was torpedoed, according to despatches from the French admiralty to the French embassy here, and was among those saved. But eleven of his men, who were ordered to another life boat, have not been heard from and it is believed they were drowned in the tremendous sea that was running when the submarine struck. These men were in the first of the life boats to leave the Aztec. The boat was capsized shortly after leaving the side of the steamer, and none of the men in her were recovered.

The third boat, with the second officer and eighteen members of the ship's crew, is also missing and it is believed that they also are drowned.

The first information of the sinking of the Aztec came from the American consul at Brest, where the survivors of the steamer were taken by the life boats. They reported that the attack was made at a time when it was almost impossible for a life boat to live in the sea, and that the submarine paid no further attention to them after seeing that the torpedo had struck home.

"My boy died as an American sailor, an Hawaiian sailor, would want to die—and I am glad."

This was the Spartan epitaph pronounced on Julian Macomber last night by his father, Charles G. Macomber, of Honolulu, when he was informed by an Advertiser reporter shortly before midnight that his son, Julian R. Macomber, was among the five Hawaiian boys who were listed as among the victims of the murderous sinking of the American steamer Aztec by a German submarine.

"My boy was home for a visit last July," said Mr. Macomber, and I told him that if he went back into Atlantic waters, he was liable to lose his life. But he told me that he was an American sailor and was not afraid to go anywhere. "I can die but once," he told me, "and I must die some time. I don't intend to be scared out by a German submarine or anything else. I'm a Hawaiian and an American sailor."

The Macomber home, at the corner of Lunalilo and Liholiho Streets, was the scene of a musical event when the news was brought that the son of the house was among the heroic American dead. Mr. Macomber, the father, received the information with stoic calmness. Not by the flicker of an eyelid did he exhibit, for the moment, any emotion.

"I am glad," he said after an instant. "I am glad to get this news. Not glad to know that my boy is dead, but glad to know that he died as he did."

The house was full of people, and ukulele and guitars were twanging merrily. Not a word was said to spread the information the father had received, but there was something in the air that brought the gaiety to a sudden hush. The musicians ceased their instruments and the company broke up and departed.

The aged Hawaiian mother, who was present, was not told of the death of her son. "We'll not let her know tonight," said Mr. Macomber. "She's been sick, you know."

But apparently she knew that something was wrong, for she talked agitatedly with her guests, until she was comforted by a few words in Hawaiian by her husband.

Mr. Macomber said that Julian, who was twenty-four years old, has been to sea for about six years. Last July he came home for a visit, but remained here only a short time. His father tried to dissuade him from going back, but he insisted. The seas were free, he said, and there was money to be made. Anyway, he could die but once, and if the call came for him, by mine or treacherous submarine, he would go as an American sailor.

A letter was received from him a short time ago. He was then in Philadelphia. He had for several years been on American-Hawaiian boats, but wrote that he was leaving for a new line, as he wanted to make a trip to Europe. His family did not know what vessel he had sailed on until last night, when they learned that the Aztec had been sunk and Julian had gone down with her.

None of those present at the Macomber home last night knew any of the four other Hawaiians who were reported to have been lost when the Aztec was sunk by German pirates.

MORE GUARDSMEN CALLED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, April 2—Three more regiments of the national guard were ordered into the federal service today for duty in guarding home plants and strategic points.

WILSON SCORES PRUSSIANISM CALLS GERMANY MENACE TO THE WORLD

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, April 3—"To thus address you is an oppressive, distressing duty.

"For this nation there may be many months of fiery trial and heavy sacrifice ahead. But right is more precious than peace and in entering this conflict we fight for those things that have been always nearest to our hearts, for democracy, for the right that those who submit to authority shall have a voice in their government, that the rights of small nations to exist and exercise dominion within their own boundaries be universally recognized and that the world itself may at last be made free.

"To such a task we dedicate our lives, our fortunes, everything we are and everything we have, with the pride of those who know the day has come when America is privileged to shed her blood and spend her might for the principles that gave her birth and brought her happiness and peace.

"God helping her, she can do no other."

President Uses Living Words

With these words President Wilson closed a magnificent and stirring address to congress in joint session last night, in which he called upon the representatives of the people of the United States to declare war upon the government of Germany because of its inhumane methods of warfare and its continued acts of war upon the citizens of the United States.

The President made it plain that war against the German people is not desired and that towards the people of Germany, whether at home or abroad the people of the United States feel no enmity.

Austrian Ambassador Is Barred

He called for a suspension of judgement as regards Austro-Hungary to await the actions of that Power, in the meanwhile announcing that he would refuse to receive the new Austrian ambassador, Count von Tarnow.

After reciting the restraint exercised by the United States in the face of repeated outrages by the commanders of German submarines and in the face of the repeated violations of their pledges by the German government, the President said:

"The new policy of submarine warfare announced by the German government and carried out through the past several weeks has swept aside every restriction of civilized warfare and every right of the neutral states. Vessels of every kind and of every flag are being sent to the bottom, without warning and without thought of rendering help to the members of the crews or of showing the least mercy to defenseless noncombatants.

Prussian War Is Against Human Kind

"The present submarine warfare against ships of commerce is a warfare against mankind. The indiscriminate destruction of lives and property is a challenge to all mankind.

"There is one choice which we are incapable of making. We cannot choose the path of submission nor suffer the sacred rights of this nation and of this people to be ignored and violated.

"I advise that you take immediate steps not only to put this country into a more thorough state for defense, but that you exert all the power of this nation and employ all its resources to bring the German Empire to terms and to bring this war to an end.

WILL COOPERATE WITH THE ENTENTE

"To bring the war to a speedy end involves the utmost practical cooperation between this government and the governments of the Entente Powers, incidental to which must be an extension of the most liberal financial credits to those governments.

"This involves the organization of and mobilization of all the material resources of the country towards the supplying of materials of war and the solving of our needs.

"This involves the full equipping of our navy in all respects, particularly with those vessels and weapons dealing with the destruction of or capture of submarines; it involves the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States and the plans of the general staff for an army of 500,000 should, in my opinion, be chosen and acted upon.

URGES UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE

"The principle of the universal liability of all youths for military service should be incorporated into law, and as a subsequent need there must be legislation in addition to enforce some well conceived taxation plan.

(Continued on Page 3 Column 1)

CONGRESS AND COUNTRY RALLY SOLIDLY TO THE SUPPORT OF MR. WILSON

Doubts Cast Behind, Nation Through Its Legislators, Is Prepared To Declare That State of War Has Existed With Prussian Autocracy and That It Must Be Fought Through To the Bitter End; Action May Be Taken By the Congressmen This Morning

EVERY SINEW IS STRAINED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, April 3—War against Germany to a finish, and by every honorable means within the power of the United States, until Prussian militarism is crushed. This is the substance of the demand upon congress made last night by President Wilson in one of the most remarkable addresses ever delivered in the historic halls of the National Capitol.

The President, in his address stated that entering the war would involve a close co-operation between the forces of the United States and those of the Entente, and would include also the voting of liberal credits to assist the British, French and Russians.

He urged the raising at once of an army of half a million men and the enactment of a universal military service law.

The President made it clear that the action he desires congress to take does not include hostilities with Austria or Turkey.

And congress rose to his demand, met it half way, for in both houses of congress identical resolutions giving the President the authority he asked for, were introduced, and were rushed through to the committee on foreign affairs in the houses, both of which will meet this morning at ten o'clock to take action. It is believed probable that the resolutions will be reported out immediately, and that then the way will be clear for congress to declare that a state of war exists between this nation and the Kaiserbund.

Congress is solidly behind Mr. Wilson. So much was plain even before the houses met in the special session at noon yesterday, and set to the work of organization. The senate was ready, the work of organizing having been attended to at the special session held last month, but the house was not and some little time was consumed in the election of Champ Clark as speaker.

On a straight party vote, with a majority of the independents voting with the Democrats, Champ Clark was reelected Speaker and his nominations for the committee chairmanships went through without a hitch. The vote stood 217 for Clark to 205 for Mann.

The organization of the house consumed much less time than had been expected by many. The offer of Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, to step aside in favor of Representative Champ Clark, the former Democratic Speaker, in the interest of harmony, had previously been rejected by the Democrats, who saw the opportunity to secure the organization and the principal committees again, and had been criticized by the Republican leaders, who feared that a bipartisan organization by Republican consent would be taken by the voters at large as a confession of Republican weakness.

Immediately after the organization, when it was announced that the President would not appear before a joint session until eight in the evening, two resolutions were presented dealing with the question of war. One was by Representative Flood of Virginia, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, his resolution stating that it is the sense of this congress that a state of war with Germany exists.

A resolution from Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, the father of the "preparedness" campaign in congress was the first move towards war. His resolution went further than that of the Democratic chairman, stating that war had already been declared upon the United States by Germany and that Germany is waging war upon America, with the American defense dependent upon the armies and navies of Britain, France and Russia. The resolution stated that it is incompatible with the grandeur and dignity of this country to have its wars fought for it by other nations.

The organization of the house completed that body followed the example of the senate which had adjourned at five o'clock, until it was time for the joint session, called to listen to the address of the President.

It was half past eight o'clock when Mr. Wilson appeared before the houses and in quiet even tones, began his address. The feeling of congress evident throughout the day, became even plainer. There was no movement as the President spoke, even when he touched on points that stirred the listening solons deeply, but there was deep and wide, the willingness to back the speaker up to the last man and the last dollar.

Immediately after the President finished his address he left the Capitol, and both house and senate immediately reconvened in their own chambers, to receive the resolutions declaring war against Germany. The resolution directed the President to "em-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)